

Cloudy RTA

### Cloudy Radiative Transfer for AIRS

Comparisons to CM2 (GFDL) and ECMWF

L. Larrabee Strow<sup>1</sup>, Sergio DeSouza-Machado<sup>1</sup>, H. H. Aumann<sup>2</sup>, Yi Huang<sup>3</sup>, Breno Imbiriba<sup>1</sup>, Scott Hannon<sup>1</sup>, Howard Motteler<sup>1</sup>

Physics Department and Joint Center for Earth Systems Technology University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC)

NASA CalTech let Propulsion Laboratory<sup>2</sup>

Princeton University<sup>3</sup>

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#### Overview of Talk

Cloudy RTA

Overview

PTA Codes

Closure with La

ECMWF Comparisons  Summary of scattering radiative transfer code (RTA) developments

- Cirrus retrievals (just a little)
- Omparison of fast scattering RTA calculations using ECMWF cloud fields to observations (first use of ACDS)
- Fast scattering RTA calculation using GFDL CM2 model and comparison to observations and ECMWF



#### **Motivation**

Cloudy RTA
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ECMWF Comparisons

- AIRS has signficant cirrus information, like to retrieve it in V6.
   Combine with Calipso for improved retrievals?
- This cirrus information might be important for improving the AIRS OLR product. (Important topic with NPOESS, CERES issues).
- Test closure of L2 clouds products with RTA that can include clouds
- Same scattering RTA being used extensively for AIRS dust retrievals (see talk by Breno Imbiriba of our group using Calipso)
- Validation of scattering RTA quite difficult, depends on science goals
- Climate Studies
  - Retrievals very complicated.
  - Climate via radiance monitoring; use sample scattering RTA calculations to understand. (Goody and Haskins.)
  - Compare climate model (and weather model/mesosale model) output to AIRS observations via scattering RTA.



### Scattering RTA Overview

Cloudy RTA

RTA Codes

Closure with L2 Clouds

Comparisons Cirrus

- Speed very important, DISORT too slow
- Sergio DeSouza-Machado developed kTwoStream at UMBC to give us expertise. Also implemented RTSPEC (Frank Evans, Univ. Colorado, but no downwelling solar.)
- Weather and climate models have "continuous" clouds. Need "100-layer" scattering RTA?
- Maybe kTwoStream too hard to adapt to 100 layers? So, tried very simple and fast code (PCLSAM).
- But so far found 2-layer scattering code may be good enough if translate "continous" cloud parameters to 2-layer (ice/water, or water/dust) scattering profile.
- Probably always use 2-layer code for retrievals.
- And "100-layer" code for model comparisons?
- Accuracy requirements hard to assess
- SARTA has kTwoStream (2-layers) and PCLSAM (100-layers) now.
- kCARTA has kTwoStream (2-layers), PCLSAM (100-layers), RTSPEC (2-layers), and DISTORT



### Changes since Sept. 2006

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Clouds

- Now have multi-layer PCLSAM scattering in SARTA and kCARTA
- More than one cloud type (Combine scattering parameters using weighted average as per Z.Sun and K. Shine, QJRMS, 1994)
- Can mix "black" clouds (AIRS retrievals) with other multi-layer clouds
- Code to input ECMWF and CM2 (Princeton GFDL) ice and water cloud fields
- Ice: Use Anthony Baran's ice aggregate scattering parameters (Deff = 40um, can be fit in retrievals).
- Water: use Mie scattering codes (Deff = 20 um)



### PCLSAM algorithm

Cloudy RTA

**RTA Codes** 

 SARTA started out with "kTwoStream" using 2 scattering slabs:

- Now implemented PCLSAM: "Parameterization for Cloud Longwave Scattering for Use in Atmospheric Models" Ming-Dah Chou, Kyu-Tae Lee, Si-Chee Tsay, and Qiang Fu (J. Climate, v12, pgs 159-169 (1999))
- Parameterizes scattering effects by re-scaling optical depth
- Result is a very fast scattering code that mimics the clear sky algorithm in structure
- Simplicity lends itself to use in longwave scattering retrievals
- Absolute errors on the order of 10%. A problem?



### Two Slab Model Comparisons

Cloudy RTA

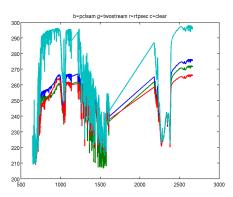
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RTA Codes

Closure with L

ECMWF Comparisons

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- $\bullet$  CM2 (Princeton GFDL) 1996-2000 model data, monthly averages  $\pm$  30 deg. lat.
- Reduced cloud profiles to 1 water and 1 ice slab
- Cloud fractions = 1 to emphasize clouds ( model avg  $\sim$  0.2)
- $\bullet$  RTSPEC is accurate to  $\sim$  1K for "thicker" clouds via comparisons to DISORT



#### Two Slab Model Biases

Cloudy RTA

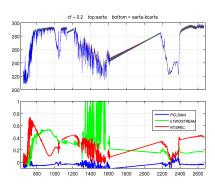
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Overviev

**RTA Codes** 

Clouds

Comparison



- Same as previous slide (CM2) showing only biases
- BUT now cloud fraction ~ 0.2
- PCLSAM 100 layer and two-slab models agree very well



# Two Slab RTA Comparison: CM2 (1996-2000)

Cloudy RTA

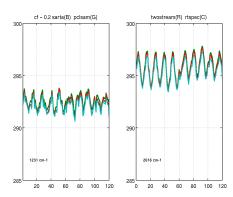
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**RTA Codes** 

Clouds

Comparison



- Left: 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Right: 2616 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- PCLSAM (green); Two-stream (red); RTSPEC (cyan)
- 1:60 = 0-30S, 61:120 = 0:30N
- One slab (for water) and one slab (for ice)
- Ocloud fractions ≈ 0.2



#### Closure with AIRS Level 2 Clouds

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Closure with L2 Clouds

- How well can SARTA match L1b radiances using L2 cloud retrievals?
- SARTA can include two clouds at different altitudes, each with an associated cloud fraction
- Cloud emissivity set to unity
- Cloud fraction, altitude and atmospheric state from V5 L2 retrievals, Version 5.0.3 (so evidently bad ozone)
- Statistics are for a full day, 2005.10.07
- Only included FOVs with Qual.Cloud\_OLR == 0 &  $Qual.Temp_Profile_Bot = 0$
- Calcuations match at 800 cm<sup>-1</sup> and below, as expected, but not in windows



#### Bias: FOVs with 0.2 to 0.4 Cloud Fraction

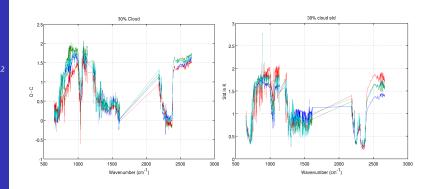
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Overview

Closure with L2

Clouds





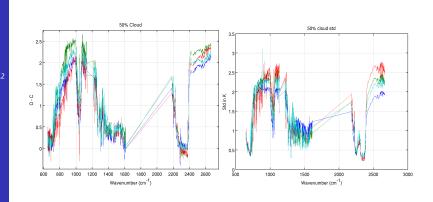
#### Bias: FOVs with 0.4 to 0.6 Cloud Fraction

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PTA Code

Closure with L2 Clouds

ECMWF Comparisons





### RTA Calculations Using ECMWF Cloud Fields

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ECMWF Comparisons

- ECMWF analysis/forecast contains very complete cloud information
- Accuracy of these model fields appears to be of high interest
- Matched ECMWF to AIRS Climate Data Set (ACDS) random FOV selection for Sept. 2003 - August 2005.
- Computed all channel B(T)'s using SARTA/PCLSAM using ECMWF cloud information
- Analysis in progress, mostly comparing observed to computed PDF's of 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup> B(T)'s (histograms).



# 100-Layer RTA vs 2-slab RTA for 1 day

Cloudy RTA

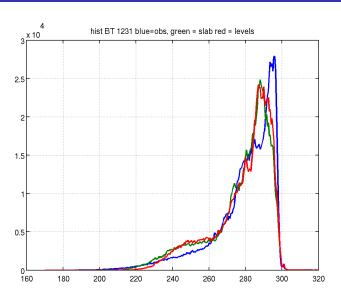
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Overview

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Clouds

ECMWF Comparisons





# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 Global Day Ocean

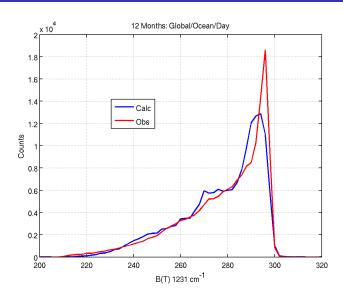
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# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 Global Night Ocean

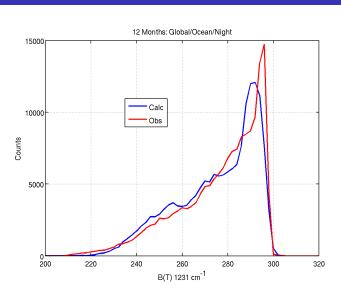
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# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 Global Day Ocean Log Scale

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**ECMWF** Comparisons





# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 0-30 Deg. Day Ocean

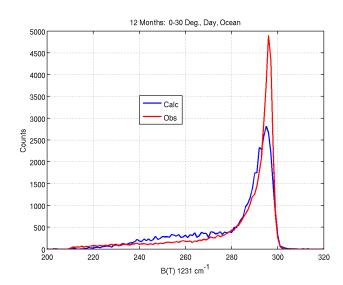
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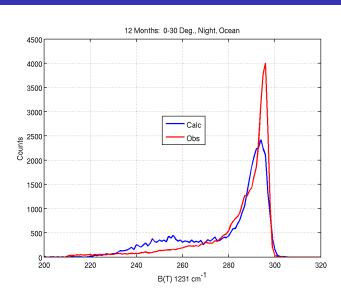




# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 0-30 Deg. Night Ocean

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**ECMWF** 





# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 0-30 Deg. Night Land

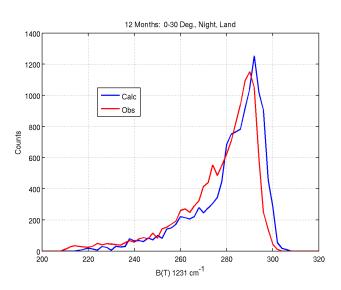
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# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 30-60 Deg. Day Ocean

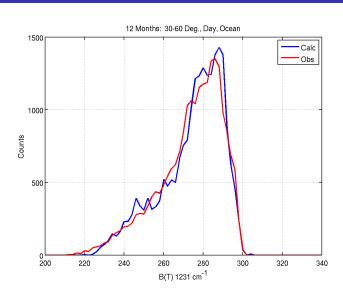
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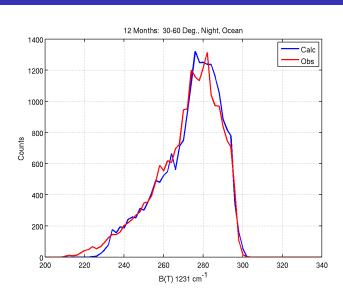
# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 30-60 Deg. Night Ocean

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# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 30-60 Deg. Day Land

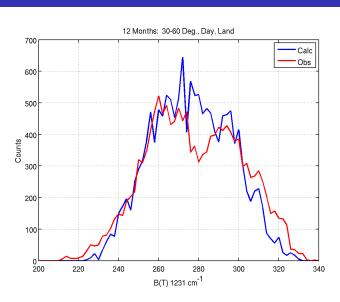
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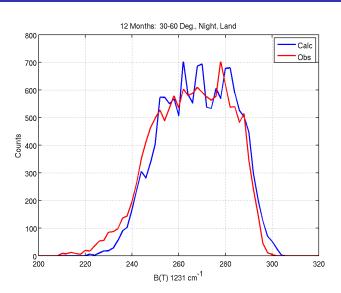




# PDF's for 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Aug. 2003 - July 2004 30-60 Deg. Night Land

Cloudy RTA

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# PDF's for 1231 -822 cm<sup>-1</sup> 0-30 Deg. Night Ocean

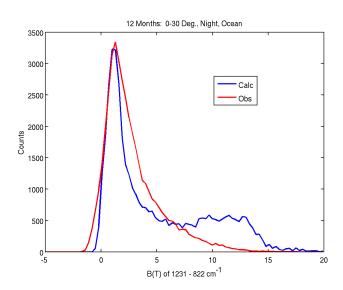
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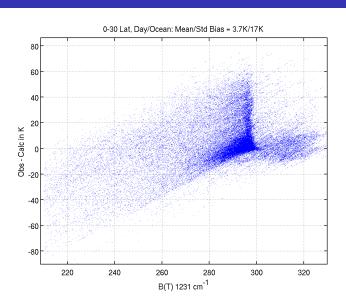


### $1231 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ Bias vs B(T) of 1231 Channel 0 to 30 Deg. Lat, Day/Ocean, 12 Months ACDS

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Comparisons

**ECMWF** 





### Bias for Dec 2003, 0-30 Deg. Lat.

Cloudy RTA

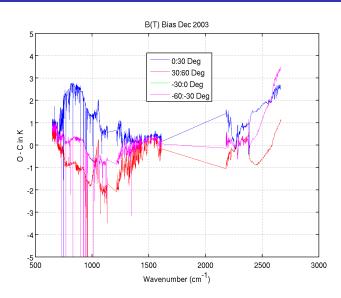
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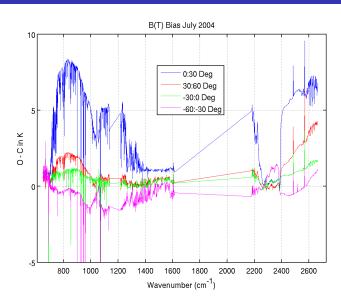
### Bias for July 2004, 0-30 Deg. Lat.

Cloudy RTA

PTA Code

Closure with

ECMWF

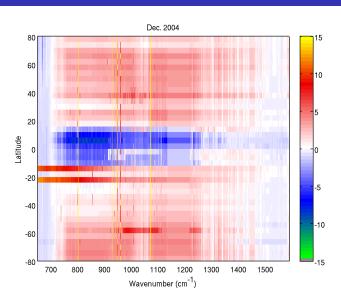




### Bias for Dec. 2004, 0-30 Deg. Lat.

Cloudy RTA

**ECMWF** Comparisons





### July 2004 Bias vs Latitude

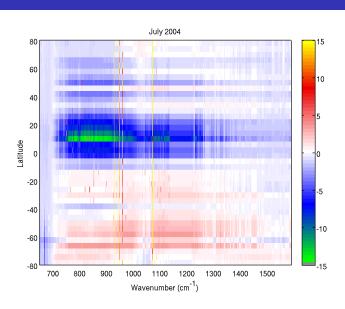
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/enview/

RTA Code:

Clouds

ECMWF Comparisons

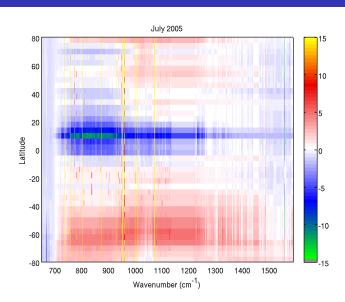




### July 2005 bias vs Latitude

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# CM2 and ECMWF 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup> Time Series Left: CM2, Right: Obs and ECMWF

Cloudy RTA

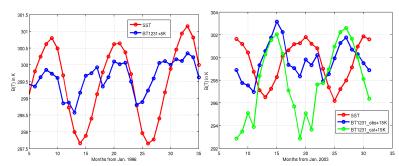
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ECMWF Comparisons

Cirrus

#### Results for 0-30 Deg. Latitude





### 1-Day CIRRUS: 2005.10.07

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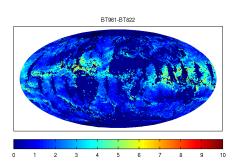
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Overview

RTA Code

Clouds

ECMWF



- Retrieval tests underway
- Fix water cloud with AIRS L2, fit for ice amount and effective size at potion of AIRS L2 upper cloud (eventually fix thickness with Calipso (nadir)?)
- Baran's ice hex scattering paramss (Deff = 12.9 to 143 um)
- Working on channels and weights, include lower particle sizes
- Figure is just btobs961 btobs822.



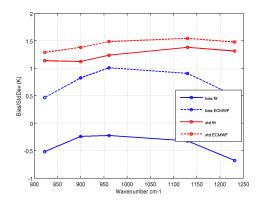
### Bias results for 1-Day CIRRUS: 2005.10.07

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- Particle size limited to dme between 15 and 70 um;
- ECMWF means used ECMWF for fixed water cloud. Solid curve used AIRS L2 retrieval for fixed water cloud.



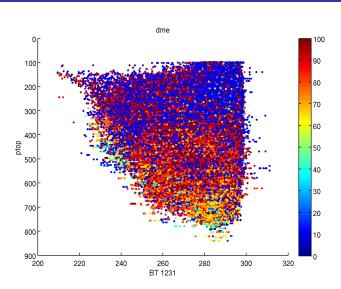
### **Preliminary:** Cirrus Particle Size Retrievals

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#### **Conclusions**

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ECMWF Comparison

- Scattering RTA reproduces much of the behavior of the observed PDF's for BT 1231 cm<sup>-1</sup>.
- More work need to validate scattering codes: comparisons with other, more accurate codes
- Cirrus cloud retrievals can remove closure biases
- V6: cirrus retrivals?